# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF

Survey No. B-4353

Magi No.

DOE <u>yes</u> no

1. Nam	e (indicate pre	ferred name)		
historic	400 North	Howard Street	9	
and/or common	Country S	Style Fried Chic	cken	
2. Loca	ation			3 2 2)
street & number	400 N. Ho	oward Street	:	not for publication
city, town	Baltimore	vicinity of	congressional district	Seventh
state	Maryland	county	Baltimore	3
3. Clas	sification			
Category  district X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public X private both Public Acquisition in process being considered not applicable	Status  occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Proper	ty (give names a	nd mailing addresses	s of <u>all</u> owners)
name	Sara Bil	lig		
street & number	3737 Cla	rks Lane	telephone no	
city, town	Baltimor	e state	and zip code	MD 21215
5. Loca	ation of Lega	al Descripti	on	
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, <b>Ba</b> ltimor	e City Courthou	se	liber SEB1949
street & number	100 N. C	alvert Street,	Room 610	folio464
city, town	Baltimor	e	state	MD
6. Rep	resentation	in Existing	Historical Surv	eys
title				
date			federal state	e county loc
pository for su	urvey records		=	
city, town			state	

# 7. Description

Survey No. B-4353

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

### Resource Count: 1

This painted brick commercial building sits on the northwest corner of N. Howard and W. Mulberry streets. The four-story, shedroof building dates to the fourth quarter of the 19th century. It is three bays wide on Howard Street and thirteen bays wide on Mulberry Street. The first and second stories have been altered, but the upper stories retain the late Victorian ornamental brickwork. The Howard Street frontage is 25' and the depth is

The glazed entrance door is on the two-story clipped corner. A metal tag nailed to the door frame reads "1950 City Franchise Tax," indicating a pre-1950 date of remodelling. The corners of the entrance are rounded and covered in mock wood panelling. The the entrance are rounded and covered in mock wood panelling. The Howard Street first story has been substantially altered. It is filled with large plate glass windows of 20th-century date. The filled with large plate glass windows of panelling. A band of wall surrounds are covered with mock wood panelling. A band of this panelling runs between the first and second stories. A fabric awning hangs over the first story.

The second story windows have been replaced with large plate glass panes, but the original cast iron front remains. Narrow iron pilasters with recessed panels divide the wall into four bays. The fenestration pattern is a large window on the clipped corner, a narrow window, a wide window, and a narrow window. An original projecting metal cornice runs between the second and third stories. A second fabric awning is suspended over the second story.

The third and fourth stories overhang the entrance. Where the floor of the third story projects out over the second story, the facing is covered with pressed tin. The third and fourth stories have a three bay pattern with an alternating rhythm of one 1/1 sash in the first bay, a pair of two 1/1 sash windows in the second, and one 1/1 sash in the third.

The third-story windows have brick arched lintels. The window opening are recessed into the face of the wall. The brick wall between the bays are ornamented by a vertical strip of recessed

The fourth-story windows have brick splayed jack arches with a toothed brick pattern above. The toothed brick pattern of the first and third bay consists of alternating projecting brick headers set in a three-dimensional checkerboard pattern. The headers set in a three-dimensional checkerboard pattern. The second bay pattern consists of a double course of bricks laid in an angled projecting toothed pattern. These windows are also sunk into the wall, but they are narrower than those of the third story. The width of the wall recess is maintained, however, by infilling the fourth-story openings with brick. The brick wall between the bays and at the building's edges are ornamented by a vertical strip of recessed brick with corbelled tops.

B-4353 400 North Howard Street Baltimore, MD Section 7 Description 7.1

The cornice is ornately executed with three-dimensional, geometric brick work, with combinations of corbelled brick pendants, angled mouse-toothed brick bands and rectangular projecting blocks.

The south wall faces Mulberry Street. The facade of the 13-bay building is much simpler. The first three bays of the first and second stories are identical to the treatment of the Howard Street facade. The upper stories and the remaining ten bays are unornamented.

The first story windows are bricked in. The windows in the second, third, and fourth stories (with the exception of the three-bay, two story "facade") are 1/1 sash with a two-brick soldier course. The slope of the shed roof creates an attic space towards the Howard Street facade. Attic windows (now bricked in) are located in the first seven bays along the Mulberry Street wall. The spacing between the thirteen window bays is not always equidistant. The first six bays are evenly spaced, then there is a larger space between the seventh, and then a return to even spacing between bays eight through thirteen.

The back (west) wall of the building runs back to the alley (State Street). The back is divided into two bays with 1/1 sash in each bay. Stories one through three have two-brick soldier courses. The fourth story has three-brick soldier courses.

The east wall is mostly blocked by the partywall neighbor. A row of small windows, however, provide some ventilation and light.

8. Sign	nificance		Survey No. B-43	53
Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	archeology-historic agriculture architecture art		literature military music philosophy	religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific date:	5	Builder/Architect U	nknown	
App	licable Criteria:A and/or licable Exception:A el of Significance:	A _B _C _D _1	EFG X local	u .

8. Significance

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

This circa 1875 building is a good example of the Victorian two-part commercial block. While the first story has been altered, the upper stories reveal the popular high Victorian design aesthetic of embellished facades. The brick work, evident in between the windows, in the toothed lintels and in the scalloped corbelled cornice, are much more ornate than the brick work in Similarly, the variety of window early Victorian facades. treatments among stories is another indication of the high These trends are recorded by Victorian taste for variety. architectural historian Richard Longstreth, who writes that the high Victorian commercial blocks "are more ornate. The cornice is accentuated, serving as an elaborate terminus to the whole Windows are frequently embellished by decorative building. surrounds or caps. Ornamental framing may occur in the form of a stringcourse or cornice between each floor of the upper zone, with differing vertical treatments on the sides. Underlying all such changes was a new taste for decoration and the increasing desire to have the buildings themselves perceived as ornaments to the community."1

In contrast to the embellished Howard Street facade, the Mulberry Street facade is plain and utilitarian in design. This indicates the primacy of Howard Street in the hierarchy of cross streets. Nonetheless, the corner location is taken advantage of by using the clipped corner entrance which draws in from both streets.

The circa 1950 alterations to the first story created a The use of plate glass "modern" commercial design aesthetic. windows modernized the appearance of the street-level facade into a floor-to-ceiling display window. This remodelling represents one of the last periods of commercial vitality on the street. Very little facade remodelling occurred after this decade.

<sup>1</sup> Longstreth, The Buildings of Main Street, p. 31.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Richard Longstreth, The Buildings of Main Street (Washington: Preservation Press, 1987).

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The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

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Annapolis, Maryland 21401

(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST DHCP/DHCD 100 COMMUNITY PLACE CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023 301-514-7600

#### COMPREHENSIVE PLAN DATA

#### **HISTORIC CONTEXT:**

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period:

Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930 Modern Period, 1930-present, alterations

Historic Period Themes:
Architecture
Economics

Resource Type:
Building

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function and Use:

Commercia1

Known Design Source: None

NOTICE

THIS IS A REAL PROPERTY PLAT AS PROVIDED FOR UNDER ARTICLE 76(d) OF THE CITY CHARTER IT IS COMPILED FROM TITLE AND OTHER SOURCES AND IS NOT AN AUTHENTIC SURVEY.

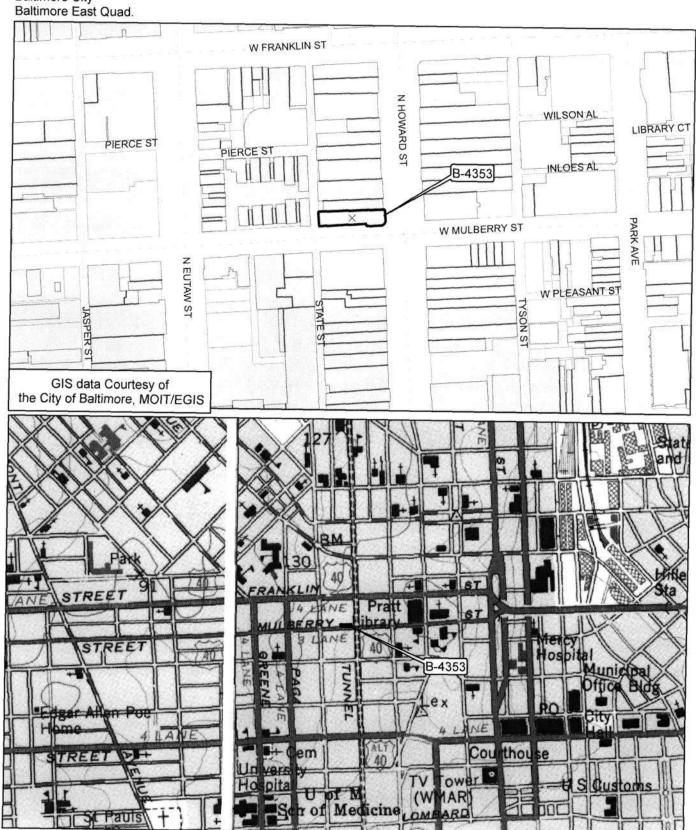
PROPERTY LOCATION DIVISION

ward 4 section 2 BLOCK 562

SCALE 1-50" DATE NOV. 1966

TERED BY P.W.

B-4353 Country Style Fried Chicken 400 N. Howard Street Block 0562, Lot 020 Baltimore City





B-4353 400 N. Howard St. Baltimore MD Drane Shaw maryland SHPO Facade, St elevation 1/2



B-4353 400 N Haward St (near) Baltimore MD Diane Shaw 8/91 many land SHPO

Rear elevation, west (for right)